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through a merry quip. Together with early references to the name, and the records of early explorers, who journeyed in or near the California region, the amazon myth is followed in so far as it related to the New World, being made, in fact an integral part of the story because of Montalvo's addition to the *Amadis de Gaula*. There is an interesting appendix on the "Etymology of the word 'California'", in which the ingenious attempts that have been made to account for the name are cited; and another appendix on "The romance of Amadis de Gaula and its sequels", which is useful from the bibliographical side. The reasoning throughout the book is sound, and the story is written in no partial vein, and is well told, though some criticism may be made, perhaps, as to the space allotted to the amazon myth. On p. 295, the year "1651" is of course a proof error for "1561", and on p. 349, "Guitierrez", for "Gutierrez". The word "work" at the beginning of line 16, page 313, should be "word". On page 364, line 3, the Roman figure "VI" should read "VII". It should be noted that no one previously has pointed out that Calafia reappears in Book VII., *Lisuarte de Grecia y Perion de Gaula*, the authorship of which appears to be unknown. The mechanical appearance of the monograph is a credit to the press whence it emanated. It is hoped that Miss Putnam's maps, which as above intimated have a deep significance for the history of the western coast of the United States, may some day be published.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Latin America and the United States. Addresses by Honorable Elihu Root, collected and edited by Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott. (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1917. \$2.50.)

The American people, using that term in the widest sense, have long believed that Mr. Root's utterances are worth while. He combines lofty ideals with wide political experience and personal magnetism and clothes his thoughts in fervid, convincing rhetoric. Therefore, it is well that the Harvard Press should add another volume, dealing with Hispanic America, to those that contain his most important public addresses. As an interpreter of the new spirit of Pan Americanism his words will influence a wide circle of readers, many of them, it is to be hoped, beyond the borders of the United States, and enable them to appreciate more clearly the importance of his message. The names of his editors—Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott—furnish sufficient guaranty of the volume's official character, and of the care with which it was prepared for the press.

The term "Pan Americanism" stands for a varying policy. Jefferson and his contemporaries once appealed to it as a foil to British commercialism and to Napoleon's dream of a world empire. John Quincy Adams once assumed that the development of the United States represented all that was worthy in the term, and in that spirit deferred diplomatic recognition of our southern neighbors and persuaded Monroe to issue his celebrated message of 1823. Polk and his immediate successors confounded the word with "manifest destiny", while Hayes, Blaine, and Cleveland, committed the same error with respect to "paramount interests". McKinley, Roosevelt, and Hay, by act, if not by word, gave their opponents a chance to confuse it with "imperialism". This was the condition when, in 1906, the last-named executive sent Mr. Root, then secretary of state, to attend the Third International Conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro. The present volume, therefore, appropriately opens with his address as honorary president at one of the sessions of that conference.

It is not too much to say that his utterance on that occasion marks a new phase in Pan Americanism. Although often quoted during the years that have elapsed since that famous meeting, one may be permitted to refer to it again. He asserts that the United States desires no further acquisitions of territory at the expense of its neighbors and that it will respect the rights and dignity of all, even the weakest and smallest, and help all "to a common prosperity and a common growth that we may all become greater and stronger together". This utterance within less than three years after the establishment of the Republic of Panama was significant. Mr. Root bore no direct responsibility in that affair, although he had publicly defended it in his country, so he could utter this noble sentiment with good grace. Furthermore, he could exchange compliments at Cartagena with the Colombian minister of foreign affairs, a courtesy that was pointedly withheld from his successor, who was more prominently identified with "dollar diplomacy".

In addition to addresses connected with his South American visit, the volume contains those of his scarcely less notable trip to Mexico in the autumn of 1907, and in addition, some miscellaneous speeches while secretary of state. In these last-named addresses, he tried to interpret to his fellow-countrymen the conclusions derived from his South American journey. With the aid of Mexico he tried to extend among the Central American Republics the new American benison of peace and prosperity. This was in keeping with the policy he enunciated—that his government would always hold "the smallest state . . . upon an

island in the Caribbean, or any where in Central and South America, as our equal in dignity, in the right to respect and in the right to the treatment of an equal". It must be confessed that the government of the United States has not always acted in conformity to this high principle, not even in connection with the Central American court of justice that he was instrumental in starting, with the help of the Mexican representative at Washington. But Mr. Root was not responsible for those derelictions as was shown by his most recent utterance on this subject at the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. For this reason, his editors and publishers have done well to put his message into the permanent form afforded by the present work. It enables us to grasp more fully the salient points of the message and to trace from it many of those principles that President Wilson now seeks to employ in our Pan American diplomacy.

ISAAC JOSLIN COX.

Official letter books of W. C. C. Claiborne 1801-1816. Edited by Dunbar Rowland. (Jackson, Mississippi, State Department of Archives and History, 1917. 6 vols.)

The lower Mississippi Valley and the contiguous Floridas and Texas, afforded, a century and more ago, a series of meeting places, where Anglo-American and Spanish-American largely determined the question of hegemony on the American continent. This is not the place to discuss this memorable conflict, diplomatic rather than military in character, nor to determine the causes that marked its inception and continuance. The end of this struggle, as recent events have shown, is far removed, nor is either of the chief contestants in a position to assume that its position therein has been wholly right. Our present purpose is merely to connect the present publication with this conflict and to indicate in some measure what it contributes to a fuller understanding of it. For this reason we shall also omit the discussion of certain technical points which have already been discussed elsewhere.

The city of New Orleans is the strategic key to the whole region under discussion. Thither, after two years of apprenticeship at nearby Natchez, came William Charles Coles Claiborne, to act as temporary governor of the newly-acquired Louisiana Purchase. Because of untoward happenings, rather than because of his own ability, Claiborne continued at New Orleans, first as governor by presidential appointment of that portion of the purchase known as the Territory of Orleans, and later as governor by local suffrage of the succeeding state of Louisiana. Thus his career as executive in a triple capacity extended over the middle